Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-" Deborah." Fanny Janaus-BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Rip Van Winkle." Joseph

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Man and Wife." FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATER .- "Mary Stuart." Mme. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, --- Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- At 8: "Little Nell and the OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 8: "Wee Willie Winkle."

WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Two Roses." AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Empire City

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.-L. B. Lent. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.

Songs, dances, cocentric acts, etc.

WCOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2 and 8;

Humpty Dumpty, jr. Kirally Troups.

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ARTIFICIALITIES-PALMER LIMBS.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The circulation of This Daily Tailuren having been increased about p per cent within the last two months, the prices of airertisements as the 24th of September have been as follows:

Dellinary advertisements, chasalled under appropriate heads, 30 cents the court in performance.

each insertion.

I and Displayed Advertisements charged solid space.

I National-Pitth puressed comes per line, each marrion,
lisements on Eighth page are charged 40 cents per line, each in

of Agete space. Casey Type and Cuts are charged double rates for space occupied. Chart too works attract a line, after the first line, which usually see

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Dany Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Sem. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. Wrighty Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. A dvertising Rates.

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New-Work Daily Tribunc.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

The Prussians are vigorously pushing their works be fore Paris. - Several unimportant skirmishes have occurred between the Francs-tireur and the Prussian scouting parties. —— Garibaldi has been appointed to command the volunteers. —— Gambetta has issued a proclamation to the people of the Departments. —
The Roman States have been formally annexed to Italy. Cardinal Mattei, President of the College of Cardinals at Rome, is dead. —— The Chinese have burned all the Romar Catholic buildings at Pekin.

Atto ney-General Akerman has returned to Washington in improved health. - A block of buildings was burned at Holliston, Mass, - Two men were killed at Baxter, Kansas, by the accidental discharge of a gun. - The first frost of the season in North Carolina occurred on Sunday morning.

Police Superintendent Jourdan is dead. - The friends of Cuba have celebrated the second anniversary of the declaration of independence, ____ Two cases of yellow fever (both fatal) have occurred at Believue Hospital. - The descendants of Anneke Jans have filed s petition with Surrogate Hutchings. - The bankers and merchants have entered a protest against the reign of Tammany. —— Police Justice Thomas A. Ledwith is nominated for Mayor by the Young Democracy. —— Gold, 1134, 1132. Thermometer, 55, 70, 60.

The breaking of a shaft in THE TRIBUNE press-room last night stopped all our presses; and this morning, at the usual hour of issuing the paper, we have not yet been able to print a sheet. We shall probably be indebted to the courtesy of The Times for presses on which to work off a part of our city edition. The accident will be repaired

To-day the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska hold their elections. We hope for substantial Republican triumphs, but know too well the lack of thoroughness in the canvass in many sections, and the disproportionate loss this always causes the Republican party, to be as sanguine concerning doubtful districts as we could

Whatever may prove to be the ultimate weight or significance of the nomination made for the Mayoralty last night by the Young Democracy, it cannot be denied that they have put up a candidate whom Republicans would have some reason to prefer to the one with whom Tammany is to match him. Judge Ledwith is a respectable man; the organs of his own party have never been driven, for very shame, to denounce him as a "shameless corruption-"ist of the Ring;" and he has the merit of being outside the Tammany gang.

What Tammany has made of the elections in the Eric Railread by its Eric bill, and what it seeks to make of the elections in New-York City, are things so nearly alike that the one suggests the other. "A Shareholder" in another column puts in an earnest protest against the injustice to which he and his associates have been subjected in the refusal of an opportunity for inspecting the transfer books, in the closing of the books to them for the transfer of stock, in the continuance of transfers in the interest of the Ring, and, finally, in the Eseizure of 60,000 shares of stock presented for transfer and its forcible detention. Nothing could well be more outrageous.

have stolen the Eric Railroad carry things with a high hand. They own the Governor of the State and the corruptionists of the Ring who are striving to reelect him. They keep judges as well as other conveniences and luxuries, and are very hard to reach by law or votes. We wish the new legal representative of the English shareholders more success than we fear he is likely immediately to attain.

Next to honest elections nothing is perhaps so urgently needed in this city as some means of rapid transit from one end of the island to the other. Possibly we may have to wait for an arcade, or underground, or other railroad till our ballot-boxes are purified; but if meetings similar to that of the citizens of Yorkville and Harlem could only be multiplied, and the popular feeling find expression in something more tangible than mere discussions and resolutions, the hard-working man would not be compelled to spend so much of his time in our snail-like street cars, going to and from his place of business.

In spite of the precautions of the Health Officer to confine the yellow fever to Quarantine, two deaths from this disease are to-day reported from Bellevue Hospital. One of these is pronounced doubtful, but the other is acknowledged to be a clear case of this deadly fever. While there is no cause for alarm, in view of the advanced state of the season, and the preventive measures which the Board of Health has taken, the fact of the disease having obtained a foothold in the city should incite the authorities to increased vigilance, promptness, and perseverance in arresting its further progress.

The World is still spoiling for a fight. Here is a part of its scheme for resisting the execution of | copy it. the election law: "If a swarm of deputy marshals, without warrants in their hands for obstruct the polls, it will be the duty of the police to clear them away, and, if they resist, to arrest them and take them before a committing magistrate, who will order them "locked up in the station-house." This is an undisguised attempt to create a conflict between the Federal authorities and the Tammany police magistrates; but it will not succeed. The law will be enforced, and there will be no riot.

French recruits-"gentlemen of the South," the dispatch says-have reached Tours, carrying "the black flag;" and a certain city journal suggests that, in view of this painful apparition, it is time that humane neutrals should interpose and put a stop to the war. Let us hope that the President, who saw something of similar terrible fellows in our own war, will not lose his presence of mind in anticipation of the impending carnage, and insist on interfering to save the Germans from the massacre. Let him wait at least until the "black flag" warriors have had an opportunity to try their mettle. If they are not the first to run in battle then the laws of nature are reversed.

It rarely happens that a public officer gives his life as the forfeit of a faithful performance of public daty. There seems to be no doubt that Superintendent Jourdan's death was the direct result of over-exertions in performing the duty he believed he owed to the public. When he assumed charge of the Police force he set up a standard of efficiency for the command so high that it seemed to all but him impossible of attainment. The incessant and exhausting labors of the Nathan case were then added to his self-imposed tasks, and it is not surprising that a frame thus overtasked so soon gave way. John Jourdan enjoyed public confidence to a degree unusual among Democratic officers. He won it by fidelity to his

Circumstances have heretofore saved the ffice of Superintendent of Police from the demoralization general to our municipal affairs. On the retirement of Superintendent Kennedy, Capt. John Jourdan succeeded him by popular acclaim; and Tammany was prevented from placing one of its own creatures in the important post. The death of Mr. Jourdan will leave Mr. Tweed at liberty to name a successor, and there is good reason to believe that the political necessities of Tammany will force upon the City and the Police Department a mere puppet to Mr. Tweed, who will blindly follow his dictates, and thus naturally demoralize the force. There are several men on the force each of whom has good claim to the vacant position; men who, like Jourdan, are above suspicion, and who will improve the discipline of the Department. Will the Police Commissioners recognize their claims, and that greater one of the public that only to some one of these men of experience and natural fitness this important office shall be intrusted? An honest, energetic, non-partisan Superintendent is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of the Police force and to the safety of the city.

ADVICE FOR REPEATERS-GRATIS.

Let no repeater, fraudulent voter, ballot-box stuffer, or false counter be deceived by the assertion of The World that he will not be arrested on the spot if he attempts, at the election next month, any of the frauds which the editor of The World saw perpetrated, two years ago, under the direction of those Shameless Corruptionists of the Ring, Oakey 'Hall and Wm. M. Tweed." Threats of a riot will be of no avail; the appearance at the polls of organized bands of repeaters, " with arms in their hands," will not intimidate Marshal Sharpe and his deputies; wholesale misrepresentation indulged in daily from now till the election will not change the law nor save a single fraudulent voter from the punishment he deserves. The new laws of Congress do give to the United States officials ample power to secure for this city an honest election, and this is just what The World and its masters of Tammany Hall don't want. But it is what we shall have, and the organ of the repeaters can only hope to deceive its friends and get them into trouble when it tells them that neither the Marshal nor his deputies can touch them while in the act of casting a fraudulent vote. We cannot, of course, attempt to expose one in ten of the dodges by which the hirelings of the Ring are stimulated "to do and dare" in setting at defiance the laws of the land; but the following paragraphs, taken at random from a whole column of similar assertions, will give our readers an idea of what those dodges are like:

"The law does not undertake to prevent, but to punish. Previous to punishment there must be a trial; pre-vious to trial an arrest; previous to arrest a judicial nearrant issued on the sworn testimony of a complainant."

" Neither the Marshal nor his deputies can touch a person in the act of voting. They may, indeed, arrest him afterwards; but not till a sworn complaint has been made before a United States Judge or Commissioner, and this Judge or Commissioner has issued his warrant communding the arrest. By that time the alleged offender, will provoke little comment. The men who If a swarm of Deputy Marshals, without warrants in cration, and would be met frankly and cracti- Districts c 'to Wards the properties of facult and dramatic criticisms, the chie whether innocent or guilty, will have left the polling-place.

their hands for the arrest of particular individuals, infest and obstruct the polls, it will be the duty of the po-Hee to clear them away, and, if they resist, to arrest them and take them before a con mitting magistrate, who will order them locked up in the station-house."

"The acts of Congress do not confer, or pretend to confer, the least shadow or color of authority to interfere with an election during its progress, but only to make arrests and bring persons to trial for certain offenses afterwards. It is true the Federal Judge has power to appoint two persons, one from each pe party, to be present at every polling-place; but they will be there merely in the capacity of Government spies or informers, to gather testimony for subsequent use. The election remains wholly under the control of the State Inspectors, who are shorn of none of their authority. They alone will decide what votes shall be received, what votes rejected; and they have authority to give such commands to the police as may be necessary teet their own functions and the rights of voters. No Federal Judge or Commissioner has authority to issue a preventire warrant for the arrest of any person, and any Marshal or deputy who undertakes, in this State, to make arrests without a judicial warrant will find himself started forthwith on his way to a magistrate.

In other words, The World says to its friends: Messrs. Repeaters, it is a mistake to suppose that the Federal law can in any way interfere with you on election day. You may, as "in times past, vote as often as Mr. Tweed and his man Hall direct you, and pay you "for it; for no United States officer, though he be a witness of your fraud, can arrest you "without a warrant, and by the time he gets "that you will have left the polling-place and "he will be unable to find you. If any Deputy Marshal should have the hardihood to inter-"fere with you, he will be promptly arrested 'by the police, taken before a committing magistrate, and locked up in the station-'house until you have finished your day's

To all of this we reply simply by quoting one section from the law approved by the President, July 14, 1870, and ask The World to

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, it shall be lawful the arrest of particular individuals, infest and | for the Marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view."

And now, we once more urge every legal voter in this City, when the time comes, to see that his name is on the register, and to vote once; and we assure every alien repeater or holder of one of Tammany's fraudulent naturalization papers that he will be known and watched, and that if he attempts to register or vote he will be arrested and placed where neither Judge Barnard nor Judge McCunn can help him or save him from the penalty of the law. "A word to the wise," &c.

CUBA-THE STRUGGLE AND THE PROSPECT.

The Cuban party of independence and liberation have displayed the most remarkable persistency in carrying on their struggle with the formidable military power of Spain. At times, during the two years of the insurrection-more especially during its first half-year-the prospects of its success were encouraging; but more frequently, and for a much longer period, the outlook has been gloomy. The Spaniards have always had a vast preponderance of force, and an equally great superiority of other resources. They have driven the patriots from their strongholds, defeated them in the field, prevented them from forming effective combinations or receiving reënforcements and supplies. Their policy has at the same time been most cruel and sanguinary. They have massacred their prisoners, executed thousands of defenseless and unarmed sympathizers, and put humanity to the blush in their treatment of women. The record of their operations during the last two years-or since the accession to power of De Rodas and Valmasedacould hardly be exceeded for barbarity and infamy, and deserves to take its place with the bloodiest and foulest chapters of the Spanish annals. But the party of liberation, though growing smaller in numbers and more limited in resources, and though lately confined to less territory than formerly, has never been broken down, and has not yet given up the struggle. We hear from time to time, mainly through Spanish sources, of their fighting at one place or another, of their appearing here there, of their attempted operations, of their projected plans, of their courage under the most desperate circumstances, and of their faith in ultimate success. If the Spaniards have reduced their power, it has been at a fearful cost to Spain in men and money; and if Spain intends to prosecute the work of crushing them, there are sufferings and losses vet awaiting her no less grievous than those she can inflict. It may safely be estimated that the cost of Cuba to Spain during the last two years has been not less than forty thousand men and one hundred millions

of dollars. We trust there is satisfactory foundation for the reports that have lately reached us from Madrid that the Spanish Regency has at last begun to take into serious consideration the necessity of a change of policy regarding Cuba. There are many reasons for this. The Regency cannot afford to continue a war so profitless to itself and so disastrous to all parties. It requires all its resources and energies for reconstituting the political order, and reestablishing the fundamental power of Spain herself, whose interests and prospects in Europe have been seriously damaged of late by the diversion of her strength to her Cuban colony. These facts have been keenly apprehended by the Regency since the outbreak of the Franco-German war; and it would not be in the least surprising if it should turn out that Serrano and Prim have determined to rid themselves in some way of the terrible embarrassment under which they have labored ever since the overthrow of Queen Isabella. We trust that the new Captain-General of Cuba, who has just been appointed as the successor of the implacable and impracticable De Rodas, will be able to do something in the way of bringing

about this desirable consummation. The diplomacy and negotiations of our own Government in regard to Cuba-though they have not always or in all respects received our approval-have yet given proof of the great interest which President Grant has always taken in bringing about a settlement advantageous to Cuba, honorable to Spain, and calculated to advance the interests and extend the area of freedom. It is over a year since Secretary Fish, by direction of the President, offered the good offices" of this Government to the Cabinet of Madrid in the case of Cuba. The proposed base of action was (1) the acknowledgment of Cuban independence by Spain; (2) the payment of an indemnity and the furnishing of security therefor by Cuba; (3) the abolition of Slavery; (4) an armistice during negotiations. When these propositions were presented to the Spanish Council, Marshal Prim replied, saying that they could not be considered till the insurgents laid down their arms; but that then the whole subject would be open for consid-

cally, with the hope that the influence of the United States might be successfully exerted to relieve the question from embarrassment. In a subsequent interview with Gen. Sickles, Prim said that "Spain desired the good offices of the United States, and was prepared "to see Cuba free, but the consent of Spain " must be given in a manner consistent with "her self-respect." Circumstances of one kind or another, however, prevented the carrying out at that time of the project proposed by our Government, and partially accepted in the name of Spain; and for reasons which do not appear in the diplomatic correspondence concerning Cuba lately published by the State Department, the further consideration of the project was, for the time being, postponed. Our Government, however, continued to prosecute very energetically its efforts to induce the Spanish authorities to carry out measures for the abolition of Slavery in Cuba. Secretary Fish repeatedly directed Gen. Sickles to present this matter; and the result was that in September last Marshal Prim replied that a policy of abolition would quickly be carried into effect. When it subsequently appeared that the Spanish Government was inclined to delay and palter, Secretary Fish forwarded a dispatch (Jan. 26, 1870) expressing his surprise; saying that "from the commencement and through all the stages of negotiations and correspondence, the "instructions to make the abolition of Slavery 'a sine qua non had been given in the most positive manner;" and adding, that it "had become more apparent every day that the Cu-"ban contest could not terminate without the abolition of Slavery, and that our Government 'regarded the Spanish authorities as com-'mitted to the result." The dispatches of Mr. Fish on this subject appear again and again, up to as late a date as the 20th of June last, when he expressed, in a friendly but decided manner, dissatisfaction with the Spanish action, and said that "the President felt it to be the "duty of this Government to endeavor to 'impress upon the Spanish Cabinet the policy as well as the propriety of making at once provision for an earlier and more thorough emancipation of slaves." Finally, in the same month, the Spanish Cortes passed a measure of Slavery-abolition, which, though inadequate, was an important point gained; and in his dispatch of June 26, Gen. Sickles said: "This "(Spanish) Government has now for the first "time distinctly and practically committed itself "to the policy of emancipation, and, in this step 'toward freedom, it must be a source of just

'and beneficent." It certainly needs nothing more than the perusal of the dispatches of Secretary Fish to satisfy any one of the deep and constant interest he has taken in this subject, and the persistence and force with which he urged a Philippe. policy of Emancipation upon the Spanish Government. It gives us pleasure to be able to do justice to the State Department in regard to this matter, concerning which it has been so unjustly and bitterly abused. If we may judge by what we have learned from our correspondents in Madrid, it is not improbable that the services of our Government may again be called into requisition ere long on the Cuban question. We earnestly hope that the negotiations may result in the establishment of freedom and independence for Cuba.

---WHAT THE CENSUS PROVES. Political managers have always understood

that a tolerably accurate census must furnish conclusive proof of the enormous frauds which are annually committed in this city in making up the returns of elections, and must show in exactly which wards and districts those frauds were perpetrated. It was for this reason that, when the business of repeating had acquired formidable dimensions, Marshal Rynders was charged by the Democratic managers with the preparation of the celebrated census of 1860, ing of this "well-weighed" advice is but too in which, by grossly exaggerating the popula- plain. The Tammany voting cohorts are to tion, a palliation was sought for the grossly exaggerated vote; and for the same reason the Democracy have vigorously attacked the census of the present year, which, being honestly and upon the whole efficiently taken, must expose the deceits practiced in recent elections, and embarrass the operations by which Tammany hopes to count John T. Hoffman into office next month. The boldness of Marshal Rynders's falsifications is apparent from a comparison of figures. The ratio of increase from 1850 to 1855 had been 20 per cent. From 1855 to 1860 Marshal Rynders made it as high as 29 per cent, and during the next five years the tables show an actual decrease of 11 per cent, in which of course nobody believes. The explanation is that the population of 1800 was enormously overstated. Between 1855 and 1860 there had been a great development of suburban towns, and the increase in the number of inhabitants of the city proper had not been as rapid as during some former periods. A ratio of 29 per cent was far too high. During the next five years a great many were drawn off by the war, but these were counterbalanced by an influx of people from the rural districts who suddenly became rich during that period of inflation and fictitious activity. The scarcity of dwelling houses at that time is proof enough, if proof were needed, that the population instead of falling off considerably increased. The case seems still plainer if we take the ratios for ten years instead of five. Between 1850 and 1860 the increase is set down at the enormous figure of nearly 58 per cent, and between 1860 and 1870 only 14 per cent, which of course is incredible. The increase between 1865 and 1870 is shown by Marshal Sharpe to have been 28 per cent, which we believe to be pretty near the truth, and certainly quite high enough But that the enumeration has been as close as it is morally possible to make it, we hold to be virtually admitted by the refusal of the Democratic managers to accept Marshal Sharpe's proposal of putting it to a test. We pointed out on Saturday, in some detail,

the developments of this census with respect to the last election. Our readers saw from our article that in every Democratic stronghold the vote was largely in excess of the total voting population, and in some districts there must have been an average poll (or at least an average count) of five or six votes to every legal voter. It is generally estimated that in elections of importance the vote, taking the country through, ought to be about one-seventh of the entire population. In a city like New-York it ought to be much less, on account of our enormous alien population. We find that the average for the whole city was, in 1870, one vote for every 8.91 inhabitants. In the XVIIIth Ward, where a large proportion of the residents are people of means and culture, and also qualified voters, the ratio of votes to inhabitants was only 1 to 10. In the Hd Ward, inhabited to a large extent by unnaturalized foreigners, the proportion reached the extraordinary figure of 1 to 2.14. In some

ulent votes is still greater, and in one the number of votes actually exceeds the total population, including men, women, and children, citizens and aliens. Every District without exception in which this state of things prevails gives an overwhelming majority for the Tammany ticket.

These disclosures ought to fill the Democratic party with shame, and rouse it, if it retains a spark of patriotism or a sentiment of virtue, to rid itself of the corrupt men who thus prostitute the suffrage and disgrece their party. But we grieve to say that the Democracy, which with all its sins embraces many noble and true men, stoops to perpetuate the fraud after it has been exposed, and makes a determined struggle to retain its power by the same wicked and degrading means. When the Federal Government passes a law for the prompt arrest of fraudulent voters-a law which has no other object than the purification of elections and the protection of popular rights-the Democratic organs avow their purpose to resist that law by force of arms, and urge the repeaters and ruffians of the VIth Ward to go on boldly in their usual course; the Government shall not touch them. We call upon all honest Democrats to repudiate this violent and revolutionary language, and support the law.

Probably not one of the French statesmen who now demand that Germany shall lay down her arms because Napoleon has been forced to lay down his crown, would have hesitated a moment to attack Prussia had it rested with them in July to decide for peace or war. There was indeed a slight opposition to the declaration of hostilities; but it was only because Thiers and a few others saw that France was not yet ready-not because the war was unjust and unprovoked. The possession of the Rhine frontier has been the dream of every Government which has ruled in France during this century. Liberals, monarchists, imperialists, all alike, have been ready to fight for it. The last scheme of the Bourbons, just before the unsuccessful attempt at a coup d'état by which Charles X. lost his throne, was a plan for the prosecution of this popular design, and it would probably have been carried out, immediately after the conquest of Algeria, had not the dynasty been overthrown. Charles had secured the cooperation of Russia, whom he was to help in extending her frontier toward Constantinople, and it was arranged between the cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg that, in the final disposition of territory "satisfaction to the President that the influence | after the war, Prussia should be pacified by of the United States has been conspicuous receiving the gracious permission of the allies to take half of Hanover, and Holland should be compensated for the loss of Belgium with the other half. It was the discovery of this secret treaty which made Great Britain so prompt to recognize the Government of Louis

> The course of The World with reference to the new election law is a disgrace to the profession of journalism. Having taken time, as it promised, to "coolly digest a well-weighed plan of resistance," it now deliberately advises the repeaters to go ahead in their old fashion and not fear for the consequences. Neither the Marshal nor his deputies can touch a person in the act of voting. They 'may indeed arrest him afterwards; but not until a sworn complaint has been made before a United States Judge or Commissioner, and this Judge or Commissioner has issued 'his warrant commanding the arrest. By that time the alleged offender, whether innocent or "guilty, will have left the polling place." The World then announces that the law is unconstitutional, and will be fought in the courts if there be an attempt to punish anybody under it, and in fine that the State and City authorities "have a clear perception of their rights, 'and, what is more, spirit and vigor to enforce 'them and punish trespassers." The meanperpetrate their "shameless and cunni-'frauds" just as usual; they may be detected, but the vote will be got in, and Mr. Tweed will not let them suffer for their gallantry in the service of the party. The Democracy have committed many bold outrages in New-York, but they have never made such a frank avowal of a purposed crime as this.

Blood and gunpowder are the "particular wanity" of the Coffee-pot Democracy of Pennsylvania just now as well as the Tweed-Fisk-Erie-Hoffman Democracy of New-York. The Age, alarmed at the prospect of a heavy negro vote in Philadelphia to-day, threatens violence in the largest kind of double-leaded type. "It will not be submitted to, no matter what consequences may ensue. The Democracy have the power to resist this villainy, and they will do it in a manner the authors of these contemplated crimes but little dream of." What an awful but fascinating uncertainty lurks in this mysterious threat !

One of those tremendous "special corre-'spondents" of The World favored us on Sunday with a long letter from South Africa, dated only five weeks back, which struck us as rather queer, considering the time usually required for the conveyance of mails from that remote part of the globe. At the close of his letter, the correspondent mentioned that intelligence had reached Port Natal of the flight of the Empress Eugenie. His letter is dated the 4th of September-the very day of Eugenie's departure from Paris! And to think of the news getting around Cape of Good Hope, thousands of miles beyond the reach of telegraph wires, in the very hour of its happening! We should like an explanation.

If a swarm of deputy marshals try to prevent a good Democrat from casting six or seven votes, it will be the duty of the police to arrest them and have them locked up. The good Democrat will then put in his votes, and if he get into trouble Mr. Tweed will get him out again after the election is over. That is Tammany's "well-weighed plan of resistance" to the determination of the Government to insure us a fair election.

The one thing which a Tammany Democrat cannot abide is an honest election. The Ring makes no attempt to conceal its determination that repeating shall not be stopped, even if that dearest privilege of the party have to be defended with the slung-shot and the iron

The Baltimore Saturday Night, a weekly literary, artistic, and miscelluneous journal, has been re-modeled, and a fresh life infused into its columns under the editorial care of Dr. J. W. Palmer, the well-known traveler, and popular writer, who has recently assumed

The Scason has begun the issue of a weekly edition printed on fine tinted paper, and filled with sharp nomical and dramatic criticisms, the chief sufferer from

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Korga Sigismund Kanfmann, Kings. Abiah W. Palmer, Dutchess. Canal Com. (Fall Term). Absulem Nelson, Eric. Canal Com. (Short Tru). Alex. Barkley, Washington. State Prison Jaspector .. John Parkhurst, Clinton. Election Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Republican Meetings.

Rooms of Republican State Cornittee 2
Fifth Arrect Hotel, New York, 1
retary.

Theodoy, Oct. 11.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODPORD.

Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN.

Hob. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.

Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT.

Hob. BUTLER G. NOBLE.

Wednesday, Oct. 12. Mon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN.
HOE. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.
Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT.
HOB. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Threaden. Oct. 13. Thursday, Oct. 13.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD

Hon. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.

Gens JOHN L. SWIFT.

Hen. BUILER G. NOBLE. Friday, Oct. 14.
Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD
U.S. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN. OswEGO. Gen. JOHN L. SWOT. Hea. BUTLER G. NOBLE. Saturday, Oct. 15. Gen. STEWART L. WOODPORD. Ren. SIGISMUND KAUPMANN. Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Elections take place to-day for members of the House of Representatives (XLIId Congress) in Pennsylvania, and for State officers and Congressmen in Obio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska. The Democrats anticipate large gains in members of the House, and it is not impossible that they may increase their representation a little, since nearly all the districts in which the voice were nearly balanced in 1868 are now represented by which the vote may be regarded as close, viz.; the Hid, represented by Republicans except the Vth. In the Hd District the Republicans are likely to lose a member by the folly of naming two candidates, where, with one, success would be morally certain. There is also danger of disaster in the XXIId and XXIIId (Alleghany, &c.) Districts from similar causes; but it is hoped that the good sense of the Republican voters in these last named districts will baffle the mischievous designs of the factionists. In Ohio there are three close districts, the Ist, VIth, and VIIth, of which only one, the Ist, is now represented by a Democrat. In Indiana there are two close districts, the IVth and Vith, the first now Republican and the last Democratic.

Below we present the lists of candidates to be voted for,

with the party vote in each district for Congress in 1868, and also the party vote on the Sinte ticket for the same year in each State, except Iowa, where we substitute that

for President : CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS, publicums, Demograms, inkle...... 8,403 Saurel J. Romball. 14.539 Theodere Cuyler .. 17,034 - } 15,175 James H. Hopkins 13,000 - McClelland ... OHIO.

osd.267,665 William Reisley line ... Kichard A. Harr John H. Heater 14. James Mooroc. 12.775 Lett. Cyremests.
15. William P., Sprague. 12.777 Jehn Carruright. 12.817
15. William P., Sprague. 12.777 Robert E. Chambern. 12.44
17. Jacob A. Ambler. 12.501 John Ball. 11.631
10. William H. Upson. 12.502 J. M. Coffinlery. 11.508

John Taylor, Temperance. 5.708

The vote of James M. Ashley, Rep., who was defeated by Transas H.
Hoeg, Dem., who died, and at a annaequent election, Peck, Rep., was

an. 171,575 Norman E. John C. St avid S. Gooding. IOWA. IOWA.

| 120,339 | Charles Dorr... | W. W. Gauser... | W. C. James... | D. P. Ellssor h. hor... | H. M. Max in... | Henry O'Conner. H. M. Mer in.
B. H. Siles. Win McLeuman
C. C. Cole. J. C. Komp.
Wm. R. Miller P. X. Smith.
James G. Day. Renden Solite.
G. W. McChergy, 17, 113 Edinand Joeger. G. W. McCreary, 17,18 (A. B. Cetton, 1 U. P. Wode, 10,753 W. E. Leffingwell, van 41st Con., 20,119 John I. Stateman, Mad'n M. Wablen 24,657 William T. Smith, Prant W. Palmer, 23,959 B. F. Montgomer, Jakson Oct., 16,755 C. C. Swootner, ...

INDIANA.

SALE OF MALT LIQUORS IN MASSACHUSETTS THE NEW LAW AND THE VOTE THEREON IN SEPTEMBER-GENERAL APATHY ON THE SUB-JECT - DECISIONS OF THE TOWNS.

...3713 G

NEBRASKA.

Democratics

2679 John H. Croates

1985 Paran England

1996 Valler

1997 William H. Manger

1998 Eichard Erown

1997 A. T. Coukling

Boston, Oct. 8. - The law which was passed by the Legislature of 1867, concerning the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, which exempted multi liquors (in towns where the people might vote against the same) from the providous of the prohibitory law, did not excite enough interest in many of the towns to cause a vote. As it was generally understood that in cities and towns where no vote was taken it would be legal to sell, those who wished free traffle in malt liquors did not desire to call out the sentiment of the people, and the temperance men did not excite them to it by asking the authorities to bring the matter to the polls. So far as heard from, the decisions of the towns may be found appended below.

The following named towns voted No

County of Barnstable-Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, almouth, Harwich, Provincetown, Sandwich, Marsh-le, Wellfleet, Yarmouth. (Eastham, Orleans, and Trurg Falmouth, iHarwich, Provincetown, Sandwich, Marsapie, Wellifeet, Yarmouth. (Eastham, Orleans, and Truru did not vote.)

County of Berkshire—Hinsdale, New Marlborough, Williamstown. (The remaining towns in this county voted Yes or did not vote.)

County of Bristol—Easton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Mattapoisett, Mansfield, New-Bedford, Norton, Raynham, Somerset, Westport. (No vote in Acushnet, Attleborough, Fail River, and Seckonk).

County of Esser.—Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Bexford, Bradford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloncester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Wenham. (No vote in Marbiehead, Nahaut, Newbury, Newburyport, Topsfield, and West Newbury).

County of Franklin—Colerain, Conway, Ewing, Greenfield, Montague, New-Salem. (No vote in Northfield and Warwick).

County of Hampden—Blandford and West Springfield. (These were the only towns which voted either way in this county.)

County of Hiddleser—Ashland, Framingham, Hudson, Marlborough, Meirose, Newton Stoneham, Winchester—(No vote in Brighton, Charlestown, North Reading, Reading, Somerville, Stow, Sudbury, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, of Norfolk—Bellingham, Brookline, Canton,

ing, Somerville, Stow, Sudbury, Wakefield, Waitham, Watertown.)

County of Norfolk—Bellingham, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Foxboro, Franklin, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Needham, Norfolk, Randolph, Walpole, Weymouth, Wrentham. (No vote in Braintree, Dedham, Dover, Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, West Roxbury. Quiney indefinitely postponed the matter.)

County of Plymouth—Abington, E. Bridgewater, Hanson, Hingham, North Bridgewater, Pembroke, Plymouth, South Scituate, West Bridgewater. (No vote in Bridgewater, and in Marshfield the meeting was illegal.)

County of Worcesier.—Ashburnkam, Athol, Sarre, Berlin, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardoer, Graffon, Holden, Leominster, Menden, Millbury, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sunrbridge, Suiton, Upton, Warren, Westborough, Weat Brookfield, Westminster, Winchendon. (No vote in Auburn, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylstan,